

A TIP!

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TWENTY-NINTH YEAR.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1901

WEATHER TODAY.

Forecast for Salt Lake.
Cooler; probably showers.

NUMBER 128

DASTARDS ATTEMPT RAID ON TOMB OF M'KINLEY

Believed to be Their Intention to Blow Up Remains
of the Dead President.

Guard at the Vault Attacked by Two Men and Stabbed—Frightened
Away by Soldiers.

CANTON, O., Sept. 29.—A strange story comes from Westlawn cemetery tonight, where a company of regulars from Fort Wayne, Mich., are guarding the vault in which the body of the late President McKinley lies.

It is to the effect that the guard on duty on top of the vault fired a shot at one man who refused to heed his challenge; that the shot was diverted by another man who appeared from another direction, and that an effort was made to stab the guard. Military regulations prevent either the officers or the men of the post from being quoted on any matter connected with their service, and for this reason Captain Biddle, who is in command, was obliged to decline to be quoted at the camp tonight. He will make a full report to his superiors at once. Reliable authorities made the following statement:

Private Deprend was on guard duty on top of the vault at a point commanding the entrance below, and the approaches from the rear. Shortly before 7:30 he saw what he took to be the face of a man peering from behind a tree about forty feet from his post. He watched it for twenty minutes, he says, and then saw the man hurry to a tree ten feet nearer. He challenged the man to halt, but this was not heeded, and the fellow approached nearer.

Deprend leveled his gun and aimed to shoot for effect, but just at that instant another man who came towards him from the opposite side caught the gun, threw it up and the bullet was spent in the air. This same man struck Deprend on the right side of the abdomen with a knife or other sharp weapon, cutting an "L" shaped gash in his overcoat an inch and a half long each way, and a smaller one in his blouse. The flesh was not broken, but bruised under the clothes. Deprend, in the struggle, fell and rolled down the side of the vault.

VANDALS MADE THEIR ESCAPE.

Lieutenant Ashbridge, officer of the day, was in front of the vault and rushed to the top on hearing the shot, but the men made good their escape. All members of the company, on hearing the shot, hurried to the vault, and, besides searching the cemetery, the guard was increased.

Deprend is a recruit enlisted in New York about four months ago. He said to be an excellent soldier, and to have a fine record with his officers. He was not masked. He says the latter carried a white package in his right hand, and something that glittered in his left.

Since the incident stories have been told in camp of some incendiary conversations overheard in the crowds that have visited the cemetery, including one today, alleging that some stranger said: "Lots of people would like to see this whole thing blown up."

There are seventy soldiers at the cemetery, twenty of whom are constantly on guard duty about the vault and camp.

Lieutenant Ashbridge was on duty less than 100 feet away in front of the vault, and is said to have reached the top within a few seconds after he heard the shot, but when he arrived the guard was at the foot of the slope in which the vault is built, where he rolled after the assault, and the supposed prowlers were making their escape with a good lead. Others of the company were attracted by the report of the vault, but reached the scene too late to be of any assistance, except to participate in the pursuit and the search made of the cemetery, and in increasing the guard for the night.

Stories regarding the incident, when they reached the city, were connected with a jail delivery that occurred about the same time.

While there seems to be no doubt that at least two prowlers attempted to reach the vault, there is much difference of opinion as to the object of the intruders, who evidently made good their escape, as the cemetery has been searched over in vain.

BLOODY BATTLE BETWEEN OFFICERS AND STRIKERS IN SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, Sept. 29.—A pitched battle between strikers and special policemen occurred shortly after 1 o'clock this morning on Kearney street between Port and Geary. Seven men are positively known to have been wounded, one probably fatally, and it is thought that several others who escaped notice were injured. More than fifty shots were fired. Several of the injured were innocent passers-by. A number of plate glass windows were broken by flying bullets.

Four special policemen and a recently discharged man were made the target for a combined assault by a mob of strikers and sympathizers numbering, according to the declarations of the special policemen, at least 200. The following are known to have been wounded in the fray:

William Miller, striking teamster, shot in the left breast; will probably die.
H. F. Beecher, special officer, shot in the left leg.
C. Wassel, druggist, shot in the knee.
Eddie Fuller, messenger boy, shot in the leg.

J. Byrne, lacerated scalp wound, inflicted with the end of a revolver.
MacDonald, shot in the left hand.

Peter Johnson, a boxmaker, shot in the leg.
The party of special policemen were on their way home from a variety theatre. When they turned into Market street from Turk they noticed a large crowd following them and they called Police Officer John Tillman to accompany them.

Just as the party reached Kearney street a shot was fired. It was followed in quick succession by several others. A regular fusillade ensued. The crowd scattered in all directions, but not before a number of policemen arrived and succeeded in arresting about thirty striking teamsters. They were heavily armed.

While Officer Tillman was attempting to protect the specials when the first shots were fired, one of the mob fired at him at short range. The ball just grazed Tillman's ear. J. Boyne, who was not a union man, but a non-union carpenter, application was made to a number of hackmen to carry him away but they refused to do so because he was not a union man. Behler was formerly a member of company E of the Forty-fifth United States volunteers. His home is in Elkhart, Ind.

DRAFTS OF BILLS IN LIVESTOCK INTERESTS

Denver, Colo., Sept. 29.—The committee appointed some time ago to draft bills for national laws to be submitted to the fifth annual convention of the National Livestock association, which meets in Chicago Dec. 3, have accepted the drafts of bills as follows:

Federal inspection on interstate shipment of livestock; for government inspection of woolen goods; allowing settlers in the arid and semi-arid districts the right to exchange lands of equal value with the government so as to solidify their holdings; for a second assistant secretary of agriculture, who shall be required to give his sole attention to the livestock industry; for a classified assessment of livestock.
The list of speakers already secured for the convention includes the following: James Wilson, secretary of agriculture; Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry; Frederick V. Coville, biologist to the government; Clifford Pinchot, government forester; Governor Richard Yates and Carter Harrison, mayor of Chicago.

Count von Walderssee Worse.

Berlin, Sept. 29.—Count von Walderssee, who is ailing, is worse. He suffers from a painful sore on the leg and has no appetite. He is still near Neckarsulm, Wurttemberg, on the estate of his sister-in-law.

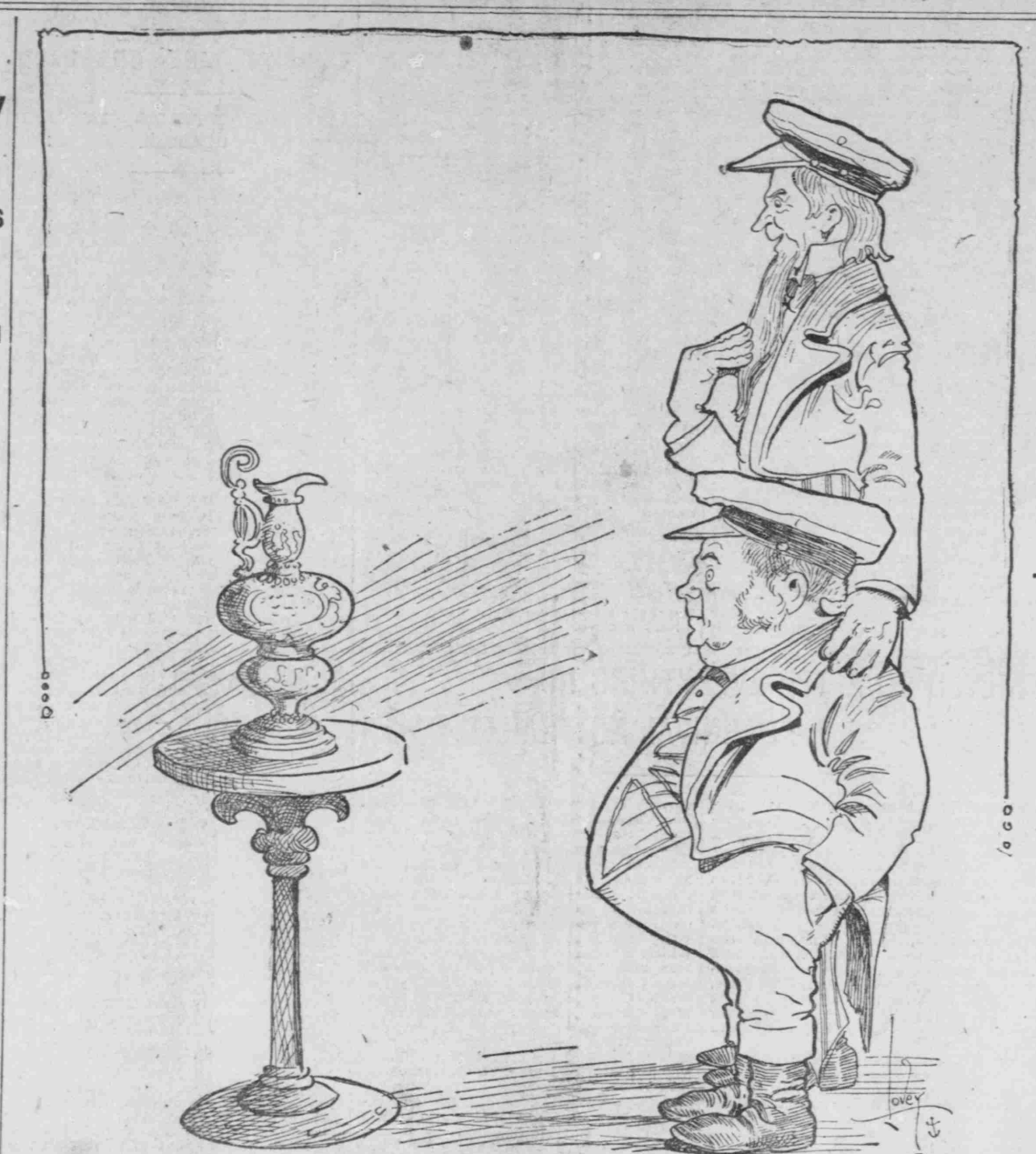
LURED TO HIS DEATH BY WOMAN IN KANSAS CITY

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 29.—Charles Hudspeth of Mason City, Ill., at midnight shot Charles Curry of Lexington, Mo., being jealous over the attention paid Mrs. Hudspeth. He died early this morning.

The shooting took place in the Hudspeth's rooms in Wyandotte street, where Curry had been enticed by a letter written by Mrs. Hudspeth at her husband's command. When the police arrived Hudspeth was unconscious. Mrs. Hudspeth, who was crying, greeted the officers with "my husband greeted the police with 'not armed.' Hudspeth's wife was not a union woman and says he and his wife have been married five years and that they have a child. He had just returned from a trip to Oklahoma and said he had come to look for his wife.

GEN. KITCHENER WANTS TO HANG THE TRAITORS

London, Sept. 29.—The Daily Express publishes a report that Lord Kitchener has asked for 25,000 more seasoned mounted men, for power to hang traitors and murderers without reference to the home government.



UNCLE SAM: "Johnny, old man, I half-way wish you'd win it!"

PIERPONT MORGAN AT OGDEN FEAR LIPTON WILL LIFT CUP

Great Trust Magnate Refuses to Be Interviewed Because it Was
Sunday—On His Way to Attend Church
Conference at San Francisco.

Ogden, Sept. 29.—J. Pierpont Morgan, with his special train, arrived in Ogden tonight at a little after 7 o'clock. Accompanying him as guests were several bishops of the Episcopal diocese of the east, together with a large number of other delegates to the Episcopal convention at San Francisco. The train covered the distance from New York to Ogden in about sixty-two hours, the best running time being on the Union Pacific between Omaha and Ogden.

Mr. Morgan, upon reaching Ogden, notified Superintendent Noble that he would wait for Bishop Potter, who was to deliver an address this evening in Salt Lake and could not return until midnight. The train crew was dismissed until that hour, but it turned out that Bishop Potter reached here

at 8:40 and the crew was hunted up. The special started west at 9:17. While in Ogden Mr. Morgan was asked by a Herald reporter for an interview. He very courteously, but firmly, declined on the ground that it was Sunday and saying further that he had nothing to say beyond what had already been published.

My business on this trip is well known," he said. "I am going to San Francisco with some church friends and shall remain there during the convention. He positively declined to discuss the yacht races.

The special train consisted of three private cars, the Columbia, Geopline, a composite car and a baggage car.

SAYS THE BOERS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR WAR

Pretoria, Sept. 29.—A pamphlet has been published here under Lord Kitchener's authority containing notice of the permanent banishment of several Boer leaders captured since the 15th Sept. 15. Lord Kitchener promises to send the Schalkburg letter to the imperial government, which, he says, reciprocates the Boers' desire for peace.

Lord Kitchener then proceeds to explain that the responsibility for the war rests with the burghers, "whose invasion of unprotected British territory opened the saddest page in South African history." He quotes a letter from a member of the Volksraad to a member of the Cape Colony assembly in which he said: "The time is ripe to drive the English from South Africa."

In conclusion, Lord Kitchener declares that, having annexed the two republics to Great Britain, he cannot break faith with the people who have shown loyalty to the new regime, and so far as clemency to Cape rebels is concerned, this is the prerogative of the rules which must be exercised with unfettered discretion.

A proclamation has been issued providing for the sale of properties of the burghers still in the field in accordance with the terms of Lord Kitchener's previous proclamation.

EFFORT TO SECURE
MISS STONE'S RELEASE

Constantinople, Sept. 29.—C. M. Dickinson, consul general here, has made representations to the Bulgarian government with a view of securing the release of Miss Helen H. Stone and her companion, who were captured by brigands Sept. 3, near Djumabala.

It is reported that a number of members of the Bulgarian-Macedonian revolutionary committee have been arrested on evidence implicating them in the abduction.

King to Visit India.

London, Sept. 29.—The Daily Express says it understands that when the war in South Africa is over King Edward and Queen Alexandra intend to visit the colonies and India and that while in India his majesty will be crowned emperor of India.

Mrs. McKinley Drives Out.

Canton, O., Sept. 29.—Mrs. McKinley had two drives again today. It was said at the McKinley home that there had been no material change in her condition and that she continues to bear up remarkably well.

COLUMBUS KNEW THERE WAS LAND TO THE WEST

Paris, Sept. 29.—An important work which throws a fresh light on the discovery of America by Columbus, has been written by Henry Vignaud, first secretary of the United States embassy here. Mr. Vignaud, who is the vice president of the Americanists' society of Paris, has made a life study of early conditions in America. In an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press Mr. Vignaud said: "The present work is intended to show that for the last four centuries we have been deceived by a fraud which hides from us the real beginnings of Columbus' project and that the famous documents ascribed to Toscanelli, the learned Florentine astronomer, were fabricated. I submit excellent reason for believing that Toscanelli never wrote the letter of 1474 to King Alfonso of Portugal, and never traced the chart alleged to have accompanied it. Columbus' design was not founded on any scientific basis, but upon positive confirmation as to the existence of lands to the westward."

SAVAGE TRIBES FOR ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 29.—Professor F. W. Putnam, who holds the chair of American archeology and ethnology of the American Museum of Natural History at New York, chairman of the committee of anthropology of the University of California, formerly chief of the department of ethnology at the World's Columbian exposition, who is here conferring with officials of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company, has outlined what probably will be the adopted plan of bringing the savage tribes of the earth to the World's fair of 1903.

His suggestion is that the exposition authorities appoint a committee of the most eminent anthropologists of America to formulate plans for collecting the types of human races which it is desired to exhibit at the exposition. Professor Putnam stamps the great scheme of organizing a congress of the world's native groups as wholly feasible, within the length of time that remains between the present and the opening date of the fair.

Chairman John Choers of the committee on educational congresses is conducting negotiations with Maurice Grau, Walter Damrosch and Perry W. Savage, looking to the probable selection of one of them for the important post of directors of musical departments of the ex-

Admitted Shamrock Has Good
Chance to Win Trophy.

AMERICANS ARE ALARMED

ANXIOUSLY AWAITING RESULT
OF NEXT TUESDAY'S RACE.

New York, Sept. 29.—An anxious but determined lot of yachtsmen gathered at the New York Yacht club tonight for another talk over yesterday's race—the chances of Columbia in her next contest with Shamrock on Tuesday, but above all the dreaded question of the prospects of the famous cup at last being in American hands a brief month over half a century.

The anxious members seemed to be in the majority, although the grim air of determination not to give up the cup was quite prevalent. Every member frankly admitted that he had experienced something like a scare and the best and many recall that during the preliminary racing with the Constitution and Independence the Morgan boat had shown much speed when sailing with started sheets.

In the race in Tuesday, if the wind holds true, two of the legs of the triangle will be sailed under these conditions. One of the legs, probably the first, will be of ten miles to windward, the next will be a broad reach under the large jibs topsails or balloon jibs, while the third leg will be a close fetch to the finish line. On these two reaches all the racers have shown great speed and Columbia frequently made the ten miles of the triangular races in something under three-quarters of an hour.

It is said that Shamrock II has shown a fourteen-knot gait in a reach, which is a trifle better than Columbia has done, but such timing cannot be considered absolutely reliable. At any rate with a good breeze the race on Tuesday should be a fast one.

Depends on Position.

Much will depend upon the positions of the boats at the start, but at the time the club took the race, it would be the utmost confidence in Captain Barr of the Columbia, despite the fact that he was outgeneraled yesterday by the skipper of the Shamrock. With the Columbia holding the weather position at the start it seemed to be the general opinion that she would keep it to the first turn.

But here came the question of the American boat's ability to hold the Irishman in the next two legs. With her long lines there were many who seemed to think that the challenger might outfoot the defender and that Captain Barr's only resource would be in a hot luffing match. That there will be an attempt by one or the other skipper to luff out to windward in the two following legs on Tuesday's race seems almost certain, provided, of course, the yachts are anywhere close at the first mark or end of the beat to windward.

Captain Barr has been singularly successful all the season in his luffing matches, with the exception of that with the Constitution in the run from New Haven to New London during the celebrated cruise last month. He certainly won the last race with the Constitution.

(Continued on Page 2.)

TERRIBLE DEFEAT AT HANDS OF FILIPINOS

Insurgents Nearly Annihilate Company of American
Soldiers on Island of Samar.

Attacked While at Breakfast and Only Twenty-four Out of Seventy-
two Escape With Lives.

MANILA, Sept. 29.—A disastrous fight between United States troops and insurgents occurred yesterday in the island of Samar, near Balangiga. A large body of insurgents attacked company C, Ninth infantry, only twenty-four members of the company escaping. All the others are reported to have been killed.

The company were at breakfast when attacked, and made a determined resistance, but the overwhelming number of the insurgents compelled them to retreat. Of the survivors who have arrived at Basey, eleven are wounded.

According to the latest returns the strength of the company was seventy-two. The survivors include Captain Thomas W. Connell, First Lieutenant Edward A. Bumpus and Dr. R. S. Griswold, surgeon.

Captain Edwin V. Bookmiller of the Ninth infantry reports that General Hughes is assembling a force to attack the insurgents. The insurgents captured all the stores and ammunition of the company, and all the rifles except twenty-six.

NEWS OF THE DISASTER TO TROOPS CAUSES SENSATION AT WASHINGTON

Washington, Sept. 29.—News of the disastrous fight between troops of the Ninth infantry and the insurgents in the island of Samar yesterday was sent promptly by General Hughes, commanding in that island, to General Chaffee at Manila, and by him transmitted to the war department. It reached the department during the early hours today, and Adjutant General Corbin, realizing its importance, at once made it public, after sending a copy to the White House. General Chaffee's dispatch, which agrees with the Associated Press, is as follows:

"Manila, Sept. 29.—Adjutant General, Washington: Hughes reports following from Basey, Samar, in company C, Ninth infantry, wounded, have just arrived from Balangiga; remaining from Basey, in which the company secured all company supplies and all rifles except twelve. Company was attacked during breakfast on the morning of Sept. 28; company seventy-two strong; officers, Thomas W. Connell (captain), Edward A. Bumpus (first lieutenant), Dr. R. S. Griswold (major surgeon), escaped."

(Signed) CHAFFEE.
The news created a sensation in official circles. It was the first reverse that has occurred for a long time. Still the officials were not unprepared for news of just this character from Samar, in which the revolution started by Aguinaldo still continues.

Samar is a country about as large as the state of Ohio and the American forces of occupation number in all between 2,000 and 2,500 men. These are distributed among various posts in the island, a large number being located at the more important centers. Spain never made any efforts to occupy Samar and it is only since the revolution three months past that the United States has undertaken that work.

The latest report made by General Hughes is that the insurgents in the island aggregated about 300. The Filipinos carried on a guerrilla warfare, and operations against them were difficult. The disaster to company C of the Ninth infantry occurred, it is believed, while it was engaged in an expedition to clear the country of roving bands of these insurgents. The fact that the Americans were attacked by the Filipinos, in addition to the daring and pluck of the insurgents.

Immediately on receipt of the dispatch Adjutant General Corbin cabled the state of Ohio and the American forces in Samar, said he regarded it as a consequence of the assassination of President McKinley. In all probability the insurgents had received, he said, only meager reports of the tragedy and possibly believed the shooting to be the result of some popular outbreak against the president. The natives had seized the opportunity in the flickering hope of re-trieving some of their losses.

Company C was a portion of the Ninth regiment of United States infantry, which went to China at the time the Boxer outbreak occurred, while there performed valiant service. Later the troops went to Manila and were engaged in provost duty in that city. During the past summer a battalion of the Ninth was sent to Samar. All the officers connected with company C, which was almost wiped out by the insurgents, are named in General Chaffee's dispatch, there being no second lieutenant now with the company. Captain Thomas W. Connell,

who commands the company, was appointed to the military academy from New York in September, 1889, and First Lieutenant Bumpus was appointed to the army from Massachusetts, having served as a private in company A, First Massachusetts heavy artillery, during the war. General Chaffee is a recent addition to the army, having crossed the Pacific ocean with Adjutant General Corbin on his recent trip to the Philippines. During his trip General Corbin visited the island of Samar. It was just seven weeks ago tonight, he remarked when discussing the news of the disaster to company C, that he was talking with General Hughes at Iloilo at the condition of affairs in the islands.

The point where company C was surprised, he said, was a considerable distance from General Hughes' headquarters. He was not surprised at the attack on the troops in Samar, as that was one of the islands considered particularly troublesome. The natives to the east are friendly but many of those in the interior are regarded as dangerous guerrillas.

GEN. OTIS TALKS OF SLAUGHTER IN SAMAR.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—General Elwell S. Otis, in command of the department of the lakes, said tonight that the slaughter of members of company C of the Ninth infantry in Samar did not mean that there is anything like widespread revolt in that province. Concerning the disaster, General Otis said:

"Samar is in the department of Visaya, over which Brigadier General Hughes has command. This department includes all the central islands of the archipelago. During the last month our soldiers have been active in an attempt to subvert the Philippine revolution. The insurgents are confined to the boundaries of that island. The insurgent leader Lukban heard our natives and he and his Tagalog followers have been instrumental in keeping alive the spirit of opposition to this government's authority. The natives are friendly but many of those in the interior are regarded as dangerous guerrillas. I think Lukban knows something about the attack at any rate. There has been trouble in that section for two years, and the character of the country and the barbarity of the natives combine to make its suppression difficult."

MACARTHUR SAYS THAT LUKBAN IS RESPONSIBLE.

Milwaukee, Sept. 29.—When his attention was called to the dispatch announcing the disaster that had overtaken company C of the Ninth infantry, General MacArthur said:

"This is one of the most horrible, isolated incidents which will have no effect upon the general result. It is a portion of the insurrection which has been conducted by General Lukban, who has never been suppressed. There are plenty of soldiers there to ultimately subdue the rebellion in the island of Samar."

Another Severe Engagement.

Manila, Sept. 29.—Captain Lawrence J. Hearn of the Twenty-first infantry reports a severe engagement with the insurgents near Candalaria, the Americans losing one killed and two wounded. The insurgents have not been ascertained. The Americans captured 30,000 pounds of rice and several hundred rounds of ammunition.

ROOSEVELT'S REWARD FOR BRAVERY IN WAR

Washington, Sept. 29.—Adjutant General Corbin announces that the board of brevets, recently appointed to meet at the war department, today would devote its attention solely to the cases of officers and enlisted men who especially distinguished themselves in the campaign of the Philippines. It will have nothing to do with respect to the case of officers who rendered special service in the West Indian campaign. The latter class of cases was disposed of by a similar board, which concluded its sessions over a year ago.

While the fact that a brevet has been recommended to congress for Colonel Roosevelt was published at the time the nomination was sent to the senate, it appears that the fact that there were two separate recommendations, and the exact basis for the board's action, was not made public. Therefore the adjutant general today furnished these transcripts from the proceedings of the board:

"Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt, First United States volunteer cavalry, to be brevetted colonel United States volunteers for gallantry in battle, Las Guayamas, Cuba, June 24, 1898. For gallantry in battle, Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898. Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt, to be brevetted brigadier general."

IS A PRO AMERICAN FOR REVENUE ONLY

Manila, Sept. 29.—Juan Cardona, who until recently was president of General Pino of Tarlac and who was appointed secretary of the Tarlac provincial government, has been arrested on the charge of extorting money from the people. More than fifty forswore that they have been robbed by him in this way, some declaring they have even surrendered title deeds to property.

Cardona has been considered one of the most reliable natives holding pro-American views. An examination of his record, however, shows that for several years he was a bandit, and that he served two terms of imprisonment.

Used Mails to Defraud.

Knockville, Tenn., Sept. 29.—H. G. Westall of Asheville, N. C., was arrested here today on the charge of having used the United States mails for carrying checks and drafts with the intention to defraud. Westall belongs to a prominent Asheville family and has a brother who is superintendent of the money order office at Havana, Cuba. He confessed and said that he had forged between sixty and seventy checks in his lifetime. He said that he had been in an insane asylum.